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HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE Rast, where we have selected with great care an entire new and clarant stock of

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We feel fully prepared to offer as full and com-plete a line of these Goods as was over brough

to this city.

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that it needs no comment, and will be supplied our customers either from the stock or by a

ial order, on the shortest notice, made in any tyle and quality. We also have a full amort neat of Umbrellus and Walking Cure-

of the most beautiful designs, to all of which we invite the attention of our friends and the public generally, facing confident that we can give

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A LL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CULTIVA-tor and Country Gentleman for 1808, re-ceived provious to Navember L 1807, with the

money, will receive that paper weekly through November and December, eight numbers in all,

November and December, eight numbers in all, without charge.

The Cultivator and Country Gentleman is published in large weekly numbers of sixteen to twenty pages each, and designed to include every department of Agriculture, Stack Raising, Horticulture and Domestic Economy.

The publishers prefer using the following extracts from well-informed sources, rather than to speak for themselves:

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tion in variety, quality and prices.

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CITY HOTEL, THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE AGAIN TAKEN charge of this long established HOTEL, have renovated the bouse throughout, and the char-

Board and room by the month... Board and room by the week..... Board and room by the day

to call on iss.

The Omnibuses leave the hotel regularly for all the railroad depots and connections. The Lebanon stages also leave from here daily—SAM'L E. HARE & CO, Nashville, Tonn., April 38th 1868, 1f

Grocer and Commission Merchant, AND DEALER IN

THE UNDERSIGND HEREBY GIVES bottlee of his appointment is accepted of Jgo, B, hverett, of Nashvillis and S, S. Hall like Civil District, both of she county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjusted bankrupts upon their own petitions, by the District Court of

COKE! COKE! \$2,00 PER CART LOAD DELIVERED \$2.00 or twelve and a half lents per buch-el at the Gas Works. Orders left at the office, 140 Church exceet, will be promptly filled. J. H. & HNDBICK,

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og salf od i su salt i be Tennessee Penitentiary.

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Etc., Etc., Also,

In endless variety, consisting in part of

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WARD & BRIGGS. SINCE THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR Work Shops in June last, we have rebuilt our establishment, put New Machinery of the latest style and improved quality enabling to offer to the trade, AT GREATLY REDUCE PRICES, the following articles of our own man ufacture, of the most superior quality and finish Agricultural Implements

Chase and to our party, and if they could, the Democracy would not raily to lits support. Mr. Chase announces his purpose of acting his position is important, for he will carry with him a host of Republicans. It has no

Many of the families whose houses were

The damage is of every character, and State, and its effect upon their health and ien. Mason's residence was nuroofed, and his family exposed to the inclement storm. But the most distressing picture of all are

the thunder crashing like a thousand can-non and the hail falling like shot; so fearful was the noise that no one could hear unless they screamed in each other's ears. Never in the history of this city, never in of New England." What a commentary the memory of the oldest inhabitant, was on New England philanthropy! And, yet, the country is kept in unrest and uncer-tainty as to the inture for the purpose of We learn that the hail-storm commence

eight miles this side of New Braunfels, educating the Southern people up to New reached only a short distance below our England ideas. What a humbugged peoreached only a short distance below our city, and extended from five to twenty-five miles in width, destroying everything over a region thirty miles from north to south, and ten to twenty miles from east to west, AN EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL to vote, claimed under Disraeli's reform

FACT. From the Pittsburg Commercial-Twenty years ago, in Cavendish, Ve. nont, a man name Sage, twenty-five year f age, possessing an iron will and an iron rame, met with a singular accident, the particulars of which we collect from a pa er read by Dr. Harlow a few days since before the Massachusetts Medical Society Sage was ramming a hole that had been charged with powder. The iron struck fire from the rock, and the iron he was ramming with was driven up through his cheek, out of the top of his head, high in the air, and was afterwards hoped, so are rods distant, smeared with blood and brains. The taming iron was 31 feet in length and 14 inches thick, and pointed at one end, the taper being seven inches long, and the diameter of the point a quarter of an inch, Massachusetta has the greatest number of miles in proportion to her territory—one was upward, and the iron smooth. The missile entered, by its pointed end, the left side of the face, immediately anterior to the angle of the lower jaw, and, passing obliquely upward and slightly backwards, emerged out of the top of the head in the median line, at the back part of the frontal bone, near the coronal suture. The ordinary reader will understand it better, if we

say that, pointing upward, it entered the cheek outside the teeth, and under the cheek bone, went inside an inch behind the eye, and out of the top of the head in the center, two inches back of the line where the forehead and hair meet. After a few minutes the man was taken three-quarters f a mile in a sitting position in a cart. The opening in the brain was two inches wide by three and a half inches long. In fifty-nine days the patient was abroad, The effect of the injury was the destruction of the equilibrium between his animal and intellectual faculties. The man lived

roads. We had, according to Mr. Poor, in 1867, in the whole country, 39,244 miles

per cent.; and this ratio of earnings to cost, Mr. Poor reports, is steadily increasing.

The Berlin correspondent of the Lendor Times, writing on the 22d of May, says this year's emigration promises to be one of the largest on record, and is expected to reach something like 250,900. Its remarkable feature is the prevalence of the Northern element, chiefly Protestants, and men with a small capital in their pockets. Ten years ago the bulk of emigrants was in any number are, and the insects will contributed by Southerners-Catholics and pupers, just able to pay their passage; now---lays it is, and indeed has been for several years past, the reverse. The reason of this is two-fold. The centers of the drain on them, freed themselves of their superfittous elements; the North, on the barter any patent right shall submit to the other hand, in which over-population was probate indige of the county wherein he pronever an evil, now sends out those of its hever an evil, now sends out those of its poses to sell or barter the right so patented; field hands, who in the last fifteen prosperous years have managed to lay by some little sum. Altogether destitute of capital, the provident Northerner will rarely emorphism of her prize pal. The affidavit shall be or her prize pal. bark in such an enterprise. Should the filed and preserved in the office of the ter for some time to come, it will begin to to the public document. Any emigration hence retain this new charactell upon the position of the Germans in

Ir is stated by the friends of Senator Grimes that it is the intention of that gen-tleman to enter suit against the New York in the instrument the words, "given for a Tribune and Cincinnati Gazette for libel. The suit against the former will be based upon a charge in the Tribune that he voted the requirements of this act shall, on confor the acquittal of the President under viction, be a fine of not more \$500, or be corrupt influences, and against the latter on a charge that he was guilty of corruption while Chairman of the Committee on Naval of the court, and be liable to the party in-Affairs during and since the late war. - jured, in a civil action, for damages ens-Washington Star, June 6.

Washington Star, June 6.

CHASE AND THE DEMOCRACY. The Washington correspondent of the The San Antonio Express of May 21, Louisville Courier, writing on the 6th inst.,

> through the honisville Courier and New York Herold a few days since, has received the indersement of that distinguished gen tleams. They were obtained by your correspondent from a source perfectly reliable his informant being in confidential relations with the Chief Justice, Those views are now being discussed and commented on throughout the country, and the effect of them will be seen and felt hereafter. Barring the suffrage views of Mr. Democratic Convention could make a plat-form which would be acceptable to Mr. with the Democracy hereafter, and therein

other significance. do ni twell a dan CULTIVATORS. NEW ENGLAND PRILANTHROPY ILLUSTRATED. The Massachusetts Legislature appointe BRASS AND IRON BOUND BUCKETS.

a committee to inquire into the practice of morals. The committee, through its Chair-man, Mr. Hann, has reported, and the statements disclose a system of servitude more revolting than that of African slavery before the war. Mr. Hann says that "one half of the children who enter the factory service die before they reach their eighteenth year, in consequence of overwork and long hours, and the remainder only live to transmit disease and death to their offspring." New England philanthropy could not see this condition of servitude in its own midst. It held its head too high for that. It wanted to look abroad into the moral and physical condition of other people. It brought on a civil war that buried hundreds of thousands of brave men, desolated one-half of the Union, and piled up a mountain of debt to grind labor and business into dust, in order to free blacks from slavery, and lo! here is a slavery at its own door too revolting for contemplation. The report of Mr. Hann recommends that "men be forthwith em ployed to go to India to collect jewels from the noses of Birmese women; that the same be converted into money to be used for the purpose of converting the heathen

ple! - Cincinnati Enquirer. FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND -- A rmined effort was recently made a Manchester to enforce the right of women bill on the ground that the word "man" in the bill included "woman," according to the rule of interpreting an act. Mis Lydia Becker and others waited on the Board of Overseers, to request them to place on the registry of voters all women who had paid their rates under the pro visions of the reform act of 1867. Miss Becker made a speech, and asserted that 7000 women in Manchester alone paid poor rates In addition, a petition lately in fa-

ville and Miss Florence Nightingale, C. COLLIER

vor of woman suffrage received 21,757 sig

natures, which included some notable names.

At the head of the list stood Mrs. Somer-

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NO. 40 UNION STREET, Between College and Cherry streetsian22 ly Information in U. S. Circuit Court, M. D. of Tenn.

APRIL TERM, 1868. No. 103-United States vs. two and one-half boxes Tobacco. WHEREAS, R. McP. SMITH, ESQ., ATtorney of the United States for said district, had filed his information in the said
Court, as well on behalf of the United States
and of all persons concerned, against two and
one-half of tobacco, (Alexander & Bro., reputed owners,) alleging, among other things, that
said tobacco was seized as forfeited to the United
States, for the cause in said information alleged.

Now therefore in abedience to the monition of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do sereby give public notice to all persons claiming property, or knowing or having any thing to why the same should not be condemned or cited, that they be and appear before and uit Court, to be held at the Federal Court om in the Capitol, in the city of Nashville, on 29th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock .w., then and there to interpose their claims. E. R. GLASCOCK, june-14t U. S. Marshal,

Court, Mid. Dis. Tenn.

WHEREAS, R. McP. SMITH, ESO., ATtorney of the United States for said District, has filed his information in said Court, on
hehalf of the United States and of all persons
concerned, arainst eight boxes and five caddies
of Tobacco, (S. B. Hughes reputed owner, alleging, among other things, that said tobacco was
saized as forfeited to the United States, for the
concerning in gain information allowed. Now, therefore, in obedience to the monition of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said property, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condenied as forfsited, and that they be and appear at said Circuit Court, to be holden in the Federal Court Koom, in the Capital at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 29th day of June, 1808, at 10 o'clock a. M., then and there to interpose their claims june 12 E. R. GLASCOLK. M. M. D. T.

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best Machine Shops West of the Mountains, and
offer and propose to do ALL KINDS OF MACHINE WORK, such as MILL WORK,
ENGINES, AND OTHER KINDS OF White Lead and MACHINERY. We are also prepared to all kinds of Castings and other work, A LOWER RATES THAN CAN BE DON ELSEWHERE.

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Cedar Ware Pactory, and have a large stock on
hand. We have heretofore been unable to fill ward & BRIGGS. feb2 tf [B., G., F.&T.]

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We are determined to sell this superior Coal at very reduced prices until we finish yardius Heads of families who wish to lay in their fal supply, would do well to give us a call. Order y railroads and wagons are solicited. We guarantee good measure and satisfacti OFFICE: 24 North Cherry street, between Union and Church, Yard, in rear of office, apr 25 lm P. B. MASON & CO.

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Nashville, May 16th, 1868 by

ges will be as moderate as the times will admit

upper, iodging and breakfast-ingle meals Day board by the week Dinner board by the week We pledge ourselves that our table shall be upplied with the best the city and country af ords. Our servants are polificand attentive, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may please

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their own petitions, by the business and District.

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10 boxe: Mustard, assorted rines,
50 " Rumford's Yeast Powder". 10 bbls Blacking,
25 cases Richardson's Matches,
150 boxes Pickles,
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150 boxes Pickles,
150 boxes Cheete,
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ALSO Spice, Pepper, Gingse, Madder, Indigo, Candy, Fancy Soape, Natures, Mase, Wanging Paper, Pepper Sance, Wines and Louisian All of which will be sold cheap for each order. R. L. WEAKERY, ...

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THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. all the new styles of fabries of the season. He calls particular attention to his stock of Dress Goods for Walking Suits, Silks and Groundines, Figured Lawss and Lines Cambrids, Mourning Guede, in variety.

White and Colored Pigues.
White Goods, all kinds.
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all to compare with the Cultivator and Country identifeman, published in the United States."

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ors are enabled to present a Newspaper little. to unsurpassed in this city or State. IN FULLNESS AND ACCURACY NEWS, our paper will compare favorably. Ith best in the entire country; and in saying we only repeat the expressions of many natrons, who are most capable of judging i

In the Political Interests of the People,

The UNION AND DISPATCH, as herete fore, will take the Constitution and laws for it guide; and in the discussion of all the new and intricate questions and issues arising out of the extraordinary condition in which the country i placed, it will adhere to the principles an eachings of the founders and expositors of our government and institutions. It will endeavor vering parnestness and faith the rights and inteles which constitute the basis of the Republic. of the States under them. Feeling that they re endangered by the revolutionary schemes of

can doctrine, but indeed pronounced ofwith these views, which are no less than , remound convictions, we sunnot and will no besitate to defend the unfortunate South the appersions and impositions heapen upo people, and arge that Justice and Right shall meted out to them.

othing of our past opposition to their mea-

Our Manufacturing and Domestic Interess. We shall constantly admonish the Souther people to be self-reliant, and shall do what we may be able to induce the establishment manufactories in our midst for our home pro ducts. To this end we will pay special attention

to the cost and statistics of manufacturing

and exert ourselves to encourage the diversifi-

cation of Southern industries and the develop-

VARIABLE AND THE Our Financial and Commer-

ment of Southern resources.

cial Column. Every department of business has an immedigte interest in the markets of the country, and in its financial fluctuations and condition. The man who falls to keep himself properly advised as to the rise and fall of the markets, controlled by the laws of demand and supply, and the relative condition of the currency, it exposed to constant loss, and must necessarily fall behind his more intelligent and enterprisin neighbors. In order to make our paper valuable as well as interesting, we shall continue to make this a special FEATURE. Our Daily Market Reports, domestic and foreign, by telegraph, and our City Reports gotten up at heavy

expense, have challenged the commendation o

our best business men; while our current Finan

cial Reports from all the leading money centre

of the country are fuller than have ever

entitished by any other journal in Tennesses

Jpon the Subject of Agricultur And kindred topics, we shall also give an extensive variety of valuable and interesting mat-

ter-the best adapted to the farming classes of

our State, which will, in a great measure, sup-

ply the place of a family agricultural paper.

For the Family Circle, And for the special pleasure and profit of th young, each week we will give a general literary and religious miscellany. Nothing shall find its way into our columns unfit for the perusal the mothers and daughters of the land. Deprecating the demoralizing sensationalism of many contemporary journals, we shall eachew that character; striving to give the reader substantia matter, preferring to be useful rather than

Decisions of the Supreme Court. In view o the uscentities of the legal profes slop, and the general public interest attaching H R Myerstei

oficial sources, which may be relied upon as A L Kornik, L E Friedman,

D Glasier, REDUCTION OF RATES E Papper, gratified at being able to state that Herman Die very targe increase in the number of our M Lowerburg, Daily and Tri-Weekly subscribers enables us to M Bejack, reduce the price of subscription to thece editions | I Urban, We do so the more cheerfully because the neces | Loui Eichel rities of the people, in the impoverished condi- | Simon Blum, tion of our stricken section, requires such con- Jacob Illiam,

PAILT SOO WEEKET 7 3 00

sensions as can be reasonably made in their in- Loui Eth, armets. From and after the lat January, there | Samuel Hirsh, ERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE -IN ADVANCE-

And for borter periods at the same rates. we warpertly appeal to our friends to as n exte ding our circulation; and in thereby in- Robert Latz. greating our means of unclulness. A copy of naper will he sent grateltously to any one us hen subscribers to either of the edition-

Union and Disputch. TRURADAY, JUNE 11, 1808.

argest Grenlation in City and State.

GRANT AND THE JEWS. Protest of the Israelifes of St Louis Against the Election of Gen. Grant. The following important protest against A Aaronson, the election of Gen. Grant we find in the H Rawak, J Swartz, ...

To the Editor of the St Louis Abendroiting As the editor of an independent paper, you will allow us to make a few remarks H Farlick, in regard to the nomination of the Repubparty point of view, but entirely indepen-

While we, as Israelites, claim in this be-nign land of religious liberty, equal rights Samuel Ranh night land of religious liberty, equal rights as citizens, we ask for no more than what the Federal Constitution in plain words guarantees, and the acceral States youch-safe by special enactment. Indeed, the apirit pervading the Declaration of Independence is an irrefutable proof, that even at that time, when a good deal of religious intolerance and preindice were yet remain.

Samnel Ranh, S Phillips, Samnel Ranh, a Phillips, Simon Popper, P J Hendgen, J Rothschild, A Pressuer, F Sicher, at that time, when a good deal of religious to the proof of the proof o intolerance and prejudice were yet remain-ing, it was believed that no republic could prosper, or even exist any length of time, prosper, or even exist any length of all lifthe doctrine of perfect equality of all lifthed doctrine of perfect equality of all lifthed doctrine of perfec provided for by legal enactment.

With this doctrine the republic will

stand or fall, concerning which there can be no difference of opinion, and few there will be, at least in this country, who will be bold enough to call it in question. Fee, A Amson, we say, there will be, as if ome might be, whose actions indicate that they are no J G Moss, especial admirers of this doctrine, or that E M Levy, they will accept it any further than they can conveniently reconcile it with their abstract ideas and theories of the social compact. It would be hardly worth while to say a word in confutation of such antirepublican sentiments if they are enter-tained merely by a few queer abstraction-ists or simpletons; but should they be pub-licly espoused, or indeed officially pro-claimed by men of influence and high positions—such as are looked upon as leaders of political parties—then it becomes an im-perative duty of every good citizen to raise Sis voice against it, ne quid respublica detri-

menti capiat. To these few preliminary remarks, Mr. Editer, you will allow us to add a few words concerning the presen Republican candidate for the Chief Magietracy, Gen. U. S. Grant. It will be obvious, that we are not speaking from a party point of view, because some of us belong to the Radical, some to the Conservative, and again some to the to guard with vigilance and defend with unwa- Democratic party, but we all agree, that the doctrine of equal rights for all citizens, ats of all the States, and the essential princi- and general, perfect and unlimited freedom of conscience should be kept sucred by We shall oppose all invasions of these, and all, and that, moreover, a man who aspires longest continuous line in the world. aphold, to the utmost of our ability, the union for the Chief Magistracy of the United mander of the thirteenth army corps, by Radical politicians who now hold the Legisissuing the following order not only ig-nored or disregarded this cardinal republiative power of the Government, we shall abute

> ficially his unqualified condemnation upon it. Here is the order in full : HEADQUARTERS THERTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DE-PARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, OKFORD, MISS., Dozember 17, 1862.—General Orders, No. 11: The Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Depart-ment, also department orders, are hereby exselled from the department within twenty-for are from the receipt of this order by the pos They will see that this class of people are for-

nished with passes and required to leave; and any one returning after such nutification will be arrested and held in confinement until as headquarters.
No passes will be given this people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making perso application for trade permits. By order of Major tieneral Grant. JONH A. RAWLINGS, A. A. G. Official: J. Lovell, Captain and A. A. G. Dr. Wise, of The Israelite, in Cincio

nati, very appropriately used the following language in condemning this order: "Worse than General Grant none in the nix worse than General train using in the line-teenth century in civilized countries has abused the Jews, officially, in broad daylight and most barbarously. If there are any among us who lick the teet that kick them about, and like dogs, run after him who has whipped them; if there are persons small enough to receive inde-cencies and outrages without resumment, and eep about their termenters for selfish purcrosp about their number is small, and we poses, we hope their number is small, and we knew it is too small to be counted in compari-son to those who will not vote for a man and oppose him who outraged the Jews in a manner as tieneral Grant did." Now, Mr. Editor, we do not wish to be

understood as calling in question that Israelites, like many others, transgressed the regulations and orders above referred to, nor that they rendered themselves subject to punishment, nor indeed the pro-priety of punishing them; but to officially brand with disgrace and infamy a whole nation on account of the transgressions of a few single persons -transgressions that had almost ceased to be considered a sin because practiced on the largest scale by both civil and military officers-and to designate the Israelites as a "class," to be arrested unceremoniously wherever tound, whether violaters of law or not-this will appear to us, as if the semi-harbarian middie ages were about to be inaugurated again | Jersey and Ohio in the extent of their railunder the auspices of Gen, Grant, Shall we as Israelites vote for such a man? Will

the two thousand three hundred votes from Israelites in this city help make a President with the name of U. S. Grant, who, attaining power by accident, issued an order expelling all Israelites, whether guilty or not, from his department merely because they were Israelites? Hardly can we believe that, in view of this insult, and unrevoked as the outrage stands, there will be one low enough found in our midst to think of it. Without being prophets, we bazard the prediction that there will be as

few Israelitic votes cast for Gen, Grant pext November as he had occasion to make arrests under his infamous order. J Meyberg, Sol Marx, Wm Keller L M Hellman A Samuels, M Langadorf, M J Steinberg, S Caro, M Woerner, Joseph Davis, Dr J Rittermann, A Hellman S Langsdorf, Isaac Swope, J Baum, J Rosenfield, Albert Fisher, A S Aloe, dolph Isaacs, L Magnus, Isaac Rusick, Z Maas, H Hoenthal, B Dattelyzweig, Newmark, EJ Woolf, John L. Woolf, to the many new questions coming before our H C Resenfield. Chas Steinburg, adicial tribunals, we will publish all the im- M Jacoby, J Hais, portant decisions of the Supreme Court, from George White Benj Abrams, Z Rosenfield, H Schlesinger, H Lyon,

A Folkart,

M Levi.

D Levy.

P Levy

Jos E Horanson

Aaron Hosenthal

Albert Keller,

C C Kinyap.

Peter Light,

Marcus Loswens

S Berwin,

S Bronner, H Hemet. L Arnold, CS Markman, Falk Levy, . Louis Samuels Brown. A Block, M P Silverstone, Joseph Myers, S S Drucker, Henry P Fridenberg, Barnett Spyer, A. H. Joseph, Henry Rosenfield. Sigmund Seeman, Isaac Rush. Morris J Myor, M Fucholay, Jacob Weinberg, J B Davis,

J R Jacobia

James Myerson

E Nichols

sin Ellins Hans,

Charles Youngman,

Simon & Drukker,

Alexander S Gets,

Edward Sutzer,

M Pulvermacher, E M Garfusel. Litebrath,

Abraham Shields, E Leaner, To Aaron Myers, Isaac Silverstone, Charles Liebrech Inline Lowensteir Bluhm, E Cook, E. Lyon, this S Levy, J Levy, Louis Keeber, C Biennstock A Sackatoau, Chas Punch, E Godlove,

P Pelterson, Jacob Rawak, Simon Bendise, Cinstave Lehma Samuel Keller, H.P.Lewis, Prof. S Davis, Louis Stoker, 1 B Levy minus Judah J Janues, Angels Colonna, Joseph Drukker J. Isaac, Chas Browner M A Newmark B Werner, L. Lehman,

Edgene Lebruan Adolph Jucobs, Morris Jacks, P.F. Meyetz, A Ettman. Judah A Hart, J Sienenstock, A Gershon, Simon Sontz:

Wm Summerfield

L Phillips, Morris Berk, Morris Lyons.

H Wonborg, N Eisan, J Leim, S P Meyers, Henry Lyons, Louis Kauffman, H P Waletzkonsk.

UNITED STATES. Interesting Information as to Their History and General Statistics. From the New York Evening Post. Mr. Henry V. Poor has compiled a very aluable manual of the railroads of the United States, and in a preliminary essay gives a variety of interesting information upon the growth and extent of the railroad system of this country, from which we take a few prominent facts.

THE RAILROADS OF THE

Isaac Fuld,

L E Green,

Simon Sale.

D Newman,

Jacob H Meyers,

Louis Lotz

M Martin,

The first railroad in the United States the Baltimore and Ohio road-was chartered in 1827, and sixty-two miles of it were opened, but worked by horse power, in 1831. New York opened in the same year the second railroad—the Albany and Scheneetady. The third was the South Carolina railroad, which was opened in 1835, and was at that time, Mr. Poor tells us, the In 1831, we possessed but little over one hundred miles of railroad; in 1835, we regarding it. But Gen. Grant, as Com- had 1098 miles; in 1867, 39,244. In 1837. 224 miles of new track were laid; in 1867. 2227 miles of new track. In 1843, only 159 miles were laid; in 1856, 3643 miles were opened, which is the largest number of miles of new track laid in any year. in 1840 we had one mile of railroad to

> ple; and in 1860, one mile to 905 people In 1870, Mr. Poor thinks, we shall have 45,000 miles of railroad opened, or one mile for every 837 inhabitants, If we take geographical sections, we discover in Mr. Poor's tables that in 1839 the New England States had 323 miles of iron track laid, the Middle States had 1463, the Southern States 437, and the Western States only 44. In 1867 the New England States had 3938 miles laid, the Middle

States 9552, the Southern States 10,097. while the Western States, excluding those on the Pacific stope, had 15,226. mile for every 5] square miles. Connecticut comes in next, and has one mile to 6 4-10 square miles; New Jersey has one mile for 8 8-10 square miles; Rhode Island follows with one mile of track for 101 square miles of land. Pennsylvania is ahead of New York, having a mile for every 10 7-10 quare miles, while we have only a mile for every 14 4-10 square mites. The States

we have named above, and New Hampshire, Ohio and Delaware, all have more miles of railroad in proportion to territory, than New York, Mr. Poor remarks that if all the New England States had a ratio of mileage to area equal to Massachusetts, this group of States would have 12,000 miles of iron track, instead of the 3938 they actually possess. If the Middle States equalled New Jersey, they would possess 15,640 miles, instead of what they have, 9552. If the Western States equalled Ohio, they would have 51,350 miles; while they have really but 15,226. From these comparisons we may form an idea of the probable extension of the railroad system in the future ; for though it is improbable that the New England States, as a group, will soon reach the ratio of Massachusetts, it can scarcely be doubted that the Middle and Western States will, before many years, equal New

the territories, were furnished as well as Ohio, we should have the enormous aggregate of 165,800 miles; and if they all equalled Massachusetts we should have 352.860 miles. The whole railroad system of the United States has cost, according to Mr. Poor's estimate, \$1,600,000,000 - about two-thirds the amount of our national debt. The gross earnings of the railroads for the whole country are said to equal about twenty one per cent, of their cost; those of the Northern States, about twenty-three

The ratio of expenses to earnings is fully

seventy per cent.; and Mr. Poor states the

of railroad; but if all the States, excluding

net earnings of the Northern roads at six and a half per cent, of their total cost, GERMAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA AND CHARACTER OF THE ENI-GRANTS.

the United States.

THE TERRIBLE HALL STORM IN TEXAS-LOSS 8500,000. lisastrous hail-storm.

gives the following particulars of the late Our city is a perfect wreck; every house in it has received some damage; many are in complete ruins, with nothing but fr g-ments of wall standing. The hail-stones penetrated the best roofs, going through tin roofs like cannon balls. All the windows facing to the north inve been smarked in, even window-shutters and doors were broken down. The appearance of the city could not have been worse under a severe bombardment. Trees are stripped of their leaves, and branches, which lie piled up in exposed to the hall have the appearance of having withstood a thousand discharges of grape and canister. The roofing of the entire city is performed by the property of the present of the entire city is perforated like a sieve. The hail-atones were of irregular shape and all sizes, as if a mass of ice had broken over our devoted heads, and driven by a tornado to the earth. One hail-stone was found weighing over five pounds, while a great many as large as a man's fist were picked

beaten down took shelter under beds and tables, and thus escaped bodily harm. We have only heard of one death, a negro boy; several had limbs broken and were severely bruised, while the whole population was frightened almost to death. \$500,000 will not cover it all; roofs were universally destroyed and windows broken in, household furniture was entirely denolished in some houses, and in many stores the damage was great. The Menger House was greatly damaged, the Kleopper Hotel is almost a wrecks and the Convent mildings are terribly out up. All the plinds and window glass on the northern side are destroyed. Frenche's buildings suffered greatly, and in fact, all build-ings, having windows to the north.

the habitations of the poor people, their houses battered in, household goods de-stroyed, and their little gardens rained. The corn patches and gardens are flattened o the ground, and have the appearance of having passed through a chopping mill, All the fruit crop is destroyed.

The storm resembled a terriffic battle, the lightning flashing in fearful vividness, just such a storm experienced.

7415 people; in 1850 one mile to 3298 peo

until 1861, when Dr. Harlow secured the skull, which he exhibited, illustrative of the statements contained in his paper. THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS IN PHIL. unusual excitement was occasioned n the public squares yesterday by the discovery of numbers of holes about the trees herein, and the shells of locusts lying Myriads of these insects came from these holes, which were large and rounded with mathematical precision, shed their cumbrous shells, and were seized by the boot-blacks with avidity. After these ur-chins had secured a number of hatfuls, they stack them upon one of the trees in front of the State House, attracting general at-tention. After the boys had tired of their sport the locusts continued to come forth out many of them seemed to be very weak

and before they could take wing they were covered with hundreds of little black ants. who devoured them alive. About some of the trees were no holes, but others had numerous places of egress. Ancient citizens who examined the insects declared they were the seventeen-year locusts. There is no letter, however, perceptible upon the wings, as is usually the case. Since the squirrel nuisance has been abated there are skylarks, robins, catbirds, blackbirds and smaller specimens of the feathery tribe flitting in the squares, and they had a rich repast off the locasts. It is said that an old gentlemen who cares much for this world's oods, discovered holes about his ground a week ago, and digging to ascertain the natter quiet, and since then has fed his chickens upon them until they are as fat as Information in U. S. Circuit he could desire them to be, particularly without cost to himself. There is no apprehension of great danger to any of the tollage about the city from the locusts, as five caddies of Tobacco.

probably soon disappear .- Phila. Press. IMPORTANT TO PATENT RIGHT The provisions of the late law passed in ern population have, by the long reference to the sale of patent rights require that any person proposing to sell or person receiving a certificate shall exhibit the same on demand. Any person who may take any promise or obligation in writing for which a patent right shall form any part of the consideration, shall insert

The penalty for refessing to comply with

patent right."

The political contiments and position of Chief Justice Chase, as given to the public